

THE GREAT BIG DEAL

By which the Populists of Georgia Expected to Get the Negroes.

SQUELCHED BY THE CONVENTION

Republican Leaders Who Failed to Deliver the Goods.

A DAY OF MIGHTY WRANGLING

Lengthy Resolutions Which the Convention Adopted—A Strong Silver Plank.

They couldn't deliver the goods!

That tells the story. The republican politicians who undertook to secure for their party an endorsement of the populist ticket and the candidates of that party, failed in their undertaking. It was a well-earned rebuff, but it wouldn't work.

The republicans of Georgia refused to be delivered. Their leaders thought they carried the party in their several pockets and were confident they could swing the convention their way, but they failed ignominiously in their undertaking.

The whole fight was on the question whether or not they should endorse Hines and Watson and the rest of the populist ticket. A small proportion of the convention favored putting out a republican state ticket, but this element was inconsiderable. The real contest, therefore, was between those who had entered the populist-republican convention and the more conservative members of the party who believed that their party is one of principle and who, therefore, opposed any coalitions whatsoever.

On several points of this opposing forces clash, but at no time on the direct issue. The populist leaders saw they were whipped and had to make concession after concession in order to save themselves from an ignominious defeat.

The real fight was over the resolutions which were to state the party's platform and to outline the party's action in the coming state campaign. It was an all day struggle, for, though the committee on resolutions was not appointed until late, every action of the convention and almost every speech had a direct bearing upon this question, which was uppermost in everybody's mind.

It was late at night when the committee on resolutions reported. The report, which was finally adopted with one amendment proposed by an anti-populist leader and which the leaders of the other side were finally compelled to accept, declared against putting out a state ticket and gave no endorsement of the populist ticket. It did declare against republicans taking the stump for the democratic nominees and did read out of the party all republicans who take part in caucuses or primaries of either party. On this line, it was a distinct victory for the conservatives over the "deal" crowd.

On national questions, the convention adopted a strong silver plank, swallowed McKinleyism, and endorsed everything that had ever been done by the republican party. The resolutions are lengthy and are given in full below.

Of course there was fun, and plenty of it. As Jackson McHenry put it, the delegates seemed to have a "powerful" big supply of oratory and a "powerful" big supply of Jackson's theory that if they were to save some of it for use on the stump instead of in the convention hall, the results would be more beneficial to the party.

The Morning Session.

The morning session was devoted principally to talk. For a time it looked as if every member of the convention had a supply of oratory and a "powerful" big supply of Jackson's theory that if they were to save some of it for use on the stump instead of in the convention hall, the results would be more beneficial to the party.

The caucus which had been held over at night in the morning settled the question of the temporary organization. There was a hard fight over this, Wimbley and Graves, of the Fulton delegation, leading the forces which favored fusion with the populists. In the end, however, badly defeated, Wimbley was a candidate for temporary chairman, but was beaten by Henry L. Johnson, a Butts county delegate, who is now practicing law in Atlanta.

So, therefore, when Secretary Devereux, of the state central committee, called the convention to order he simply read the call and announced the result of the caucus. A. J. Wade and E. Williams were chosen secretaries. This was promptly ratified and Uncle Billy Bowers and Smith Easley, Jr., were appointed a committee to escort the temporary chairman to the chair.

Johnson, who is a young and intelligent negro, made a ringing speech in which he counseled party fealty and urged his fellow republicans to stick to the party and its principles.

A committee of eleven was appointed upon credentials. This committee consisted of: From the state at large—William Bowers, of Franklin; B. F. Carter, of Newton; Logan, of Bibb; W. H. Price, of Newton; from the districts—W. J. Doyle, of Chatham; E. J. Matthews, of Carroll; D. A. Dudley, of Sumter; A. C. Banks, of Coweta; J. M. Smith, of Wilkes; T. H. Malone, of Butts; M. C. Parker, of Floyd; W. A. Fletcher, of Clarke; S. A. Darnell, of Pickens; A. W. Wimbley, of Richmond, and W. H. Matthews, of Glynn.

Tom Was Not Up.

So far as practical results are concerned this ended the convention's work until the committee made its report, which was about 8 o'clock in the afternoon. Several efforts were made to have committees on permanent organization and on resolutions, but the point was made that nothing could be done until the roll was perfected.

Even Tom Reed's rules were set down upon a few of the delegates seemed to know Tom Reed was, but most of them wanted "to have his rule read," and finally he, too, was side-tracked by the point as to the necessity of completing the roll call.

Speeches and Speeches.

After some wrangling over this Professor Dent, one of the Floyd county delegates, suggested that it would be well to hear from some of the party leaders, and proposed the name of Colonel R. D. Locke. The suggestion caught on at once and in response to a very general invitation Colonel Locke stepped to the platform in front of the speaker's desk. He made a ringing republican speech, particularly on tariff lines. It was a strong protection argument and took well with the crowd.

Delegate Lyons, of Augusta, was next called on and urged his fellow republicans to be true to the principles of the party and to stand by it and wave its banner high above its head.

A delegate named Batterwhite suggested C. C. Wimbley as a man to be called upon for a speech and in doing so declared that Wimbley was "the equal of Reed, McKinley, even of Abraham Lincoln." This comment created a ripple of laughter, but Wimbley even that away by his strong anti-democratic speech. He showed

throughout that he was a strong believer in the idea of endorsing the populist ticket. His speech times created a good deal of enthusiasm.

A. Graves, an Atlanta negro, was the next speaker, though it was evident that a good many members of the convention did not care to hear him. Graves harped on the lynching idea and made the strongest attack he knew how upon the democratic party, and especially the democrats of Georgia. That he had a good many populist sympathizers and endorsers was evident from the applause he created, one of the climaxes of which came with his declaration that in ten or twenty years the democratic tickets would have negroes on them, "for the democrats do love office and will do anything in the world to get it."

Professor Dent, the young man from Floyd, was called upon, but suggested that there were some of the younger of the white republicans present and he would like to see them put on record. He called for A. J. Tweedy, of Augusta. Tweedy made a few remarks, quoting principally from the statistics on bank deposits in an endeavor to prove that the democrats of Georgia had been stuffing the ballot box. His line of argument wasn't altogether clear, but it got him some applause. It became evident at this stage of the game that the committee on credentials would not report for some time, and an adjournment was, therefore, taken until 4 o'clock.

The Afternoon Session.

The best speech of the day was made after the convention reconvened. It was from Rev. A. P. Grant, who talked right out in meeting on the subject of a trade with the populist ticket. He argued that if the populists would endorse republican candidates for the legislature where there was a chance to elect them, he would be willing to vote for Mr. Hines and Mr. Watson, but unless they would agree to this and would give substantial evidences of their intention to stick to such an agreement, he would be in favor of either putting out a straight republican ticket or making no endorsement.

He believed that it was better to do one or the other of these and his speech created a great deal of enthusiasm. A number of delegates showed a disposition to jump right into the discussion of the question which was uppermost in the minds of all. At this point was raised that the time had not come for such discussion, and while a dozen or more were arguing this point at the same time, the committee on credentials came in with the venerable Uncle Billy at its head.

The report of the committee showed that there were contests in several counties, the principal one, however, being in Washington county. There was a minority report on this and A. Graves wanted the contesting delegation seated and the vote split. Colonel Pledger objected to this, however, and moved an amendment to the effect that the contestants, being republicans, be given a seat on the floor of the convention, but that the report of the committee, which gave the other fellows the right to vote, be adhered to. What bid fair to be a very lively discussion was cut short by somebody calling for the previous question. The chair declared the call sustained without putting it and the Pledger amendment was adopted.

There were strong protests from all parts of the house, but Johnson demonstrated that there was no need of Reed rules or any others. He decided the thing the way he thought it ought to go and the rest of the delegates had to acquiesce.

Jackson McHenry put a stop to the discussion by moving that Walter Johnson be chosen permanent chairman and that P. H. Craig and D. J. Jarden be made permanent secretaries. This was done unanimously and Temporary Chairman Johnson moved to the convention. Permanent Chairman Johnson.

Mr. Johnson made quite a lengthy speech, declaring that the one question above all others to his mind was that of free trade, but that on the subject of free trade he declared he had been persecuted upon the colored people, and declared that acts had been committed of which no savage country would have been guilty. He talked of the edges of the question of endorsing the populist ticket, but did not come out squarely on either side of the question.

After he had concluded Graves, of Fulton, moved the appointment of a committee of six from the state at large and one from each congressional district on resolutions and platform. This was adopted and for five minutes Chairman Johnson, who had been belabored with the populist suggestions as to the make-up of that committee. There was a great deal of confusion, which Jackson McHenry endeavored to quell with the aid of a big club, and finally a motion for a recess to allow the chair time to fix his committee was put through. After this had been announced the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock.

At the Night Session. It was midnight before the curtain fell on the last act. From 8 o'clock until a few minutes before 12, there was almost constant wrangling in the convention hall and the display of oratory was such as only a Georgia republican convention can furnish.

The evening's work for the convention opened up tamely enough with the introduction, by Mr. Angier, of the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That this convention expresses its sympathy with our honored chairman, A. E. Buck, in his protracted illness, and are grateful to a kind providence for sparing him to a life of renewed and continued usefulness to his country and his people.

A copy of these resolutions were mailed by the secretary to Colonel Buck at Hallows, Me.

Then "Judge" Matthews, of Glynn, threw a fire brand into the assemblage by introducing this resolution:

Resolved, That we, the republican party in state convention assembled, do unequivocally condemn as an enemy of our race and party any republican who will take the stump in the coming campaign for organized democracy."

It was just like a blow between the eyes to the convention and in a second there was an uproar.

"All fool resolutions like that ought to go to the committee on resolutions," he protested. Jackson McHenry as soon as he could get recognition.

Just then the "Judge" jumped to his feet and said something unpleasant about "Atlanta fellows who are in the habit of selling out," and he was a real righteous indignation speech from Jackson's lips.

"I want to tell you," he yelled, above the din, "that I never sold out to anybody. It looks like he had been selling out to some such tricks and is trying to saddle them on somebody else. The trouble with our party is that they are always calling each other thieves and robbers. You never hear of such resolutions as that in any other convention."

That started the fun and it was five minutes before the chairman's gavel could make any appreciable effect on the din. Finally, Dudley, of Americus, drowned out everybody else and protested against the use of the word "race." He made the point that the republican party had a right to refer to the party in this connection, but not to any particular race, and as this amendment was accepted, the resolution, after the previous question had been several times called, was declared adopted.

The best speech made in this discussion was by Malone, of Butts, who said he had no objection to the spirit of the resolution but, on the principle of "what is fair for the goose ought to be fair for the gander," he submitted this resolution:

Resolved, That any republican who shall

take the stump in the interest of the populists, shall be regarded as departing from the republican doctrine and is out of place."

An Atlanta negro named Wimby got the floor after the introduction of the resolution, making a strong populist speech. He declared that the democratic party has a quantity of boodle and anybody who wants to can get it. He labored under disadvantages, as everybody else in the hall was trying to speak at the same time, while Brown and Johnson, two Washington county delegates, were engaged in a wordy duel across the hall as to which had the right to raise a point of order. Each declared the other no delegate and they became so obstreperous that the chair finally had to take a hand and knock Brother Brown out in favor of his ebony-brother named Wimby.

Wimby showed no signs of letting up. He was loaded for bear and was bound to get rid of that load. It was a hard tussle, but fortunately for all rescue was at hand.

The Resolutions Reported.

It was in vain that Wimby tried to talk down the chairman of the committee on resolutions. When the committee came in, the long-wound-up orator had to take a back seat.

Captain R. D. Locke, of Macon, was chairman of the committee on resolutions. The members being: From the state at large, R. D. Locke, J. W. Lyons, H. A. Kucker, S. W. Easley, Jr., W. A. Pledger, J. M. Devaney; from the districts first, J. H. Matthews; second, J. L. Reddick; third, J. M. Mason; fourth, S. Levey; fifth, A. Graves; sixth, J. W. Wood; seventh, John A. Crawford; eighth, William Powers; ninth, S. A. Darnell; tenth, J. M. Barnes; eleventh, W. H. Matthews.

Captain Locke said that the committee had been very much divided and the inside story of its meetings revealed the fact that the populist suggestion had made a strong effort to secure a trade in the convention, but had failed. The chairman said that the resolutions as reported had been subject to unusual and probably never before to be submitted to the convention.

The resolutions were in Colonel R. D. Locke's name. He read them and they were as follows:

The Platform and Resolutions. The republicans of Georgia in convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm our devotion to the principles of the republican party of the United States as announced in the platform of 1860 at Minneapolis as the platform of justice for human liberty, human rights, national and state peace, prosperity and happiness. We appeal to the history as the most illustrious in the annals of the world to vindicate the example of its great leaders, living and dead, in war and in peace, as the only basis of our civilization.

We arraign the democratic party, now in control of the federal government, for its policy of protection and tariff reform whereby it obtained control; for its duplicity and hypocrisy; for its vacillating action on questions of the greatest importance to the people; for its failure to protect its broken pledges; for its legislation by which silver has been made an outlaw in our currency; for its failure to protect its long continued trial of the same, the result of which has been to precipitate upon the people a financial crisis of unprecedented proportions; for its loss to our commerce of the confidence so necessary to the life and vigor, and the enormous shrinkage in values more than a thousand millions of dollars—a sum much larger than the present interest-bearing debt of the United States; for its promotion of trusts and other conspiracies against the toiling and tax-paying masses of our people; for its failure to protect the rights of the foreigner whose ambition and boast are to destroy our trade and business and to secure for his crimes against the people the right of citizenship; for its failure to protect the rights of the laboring man; for its failure to protect the rights of the farmer; for its failure to protect the rights of the mechanic; for its failure to protect the rights of the artisan; for its failure to protect the rights of the tradesman; for its failure to protect the rights of the professional man; for its failure to protect the rights of the citizen; for its failure to protect the rights of the people; for its failure to protect the rights of the nation; for its failure to protect the rights of the world; for its failure to protect the rights of the universe; for its failure to protect the rights of the God; for its failure to protect the rights of the Father; for its failure to protect the rights of the Son; for its failure to protect the rights of the Holy Spirit; for its failure to protect the rights of the Church; for its failure to protect the rights of the State; for its failure to protect the rights of the Nation; for its failure to protect the rights of the World; 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PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., August 30, 1894.

Mr. Turner's Decatur Speech.

In his Decatur speech Congressman Henry G. Turner took strong grounds against the remonetization of silver. He says that he voted for the 20 to 1 ratio in order to show that he was friendly to bimetalism, but the whole drift and tenor of his speech were intended to convince those who heard him that bimetalism is a sham and a delusion—that the people have been misled, and that the silver pledges in the national and state platforms are mere claptrap. We doubt whether the people of Georgia have ever before had such an interesting spectacle going on before their eyes as is now presented—a campaign orator going about the state arguing against the free coinage of silver, and the democratic candidate for governor standing on both the national and state platforms of the party and declaring in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at once. If a prominent Georgia democrat has ever before entered upon a course calculated to handicap and embarrass his party's candidate, while still claiming allegiance to the doctrines of the party, we do not remember the fact.

"The free coinage of silver at any ratio is an experiment attended with great danger and risk, and at the old ratio of 16 to 1 it is fraught with bad results," says Mr. Turner. But the democratic platform recently adopted by the Georgia democracy construing the financial plank of the national democratic platform, declares in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver immediately.

Judge Turner, therefore, takes issue with the state platform, and takes direct issue with the nominee of the party for governor, Mr. Atkinson, who thus defined his position on the silver question in his opening campaign speech in Greenville.

Some people seem to think that the word party would call for an increased size of the silver dollar. Let me tell you that you cannot value silver while it is under the ban of adverse legislation. If you pass a law that will reduce the value of silver, they would lose their value. When silver was driven out of the market by demonetization it is no wonder that there arose a difference in bullion value.

Remonetize silver and the new markets thus opened up to it would show that it could maintain its parity with gold as it has always done. The fact that the ratio is not mentioned in the state platform is immaterial. What we want is the recognition right now on our own motion of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. If in time the detail of ratio needs attention, it can be legislated upon as it was in the time of Jefferson, when it was 15 to 1.

Open up the mints! Let us have the double standard. Do not daily about the ratio, a question which is not yet pertinent. This government can establish a financial system of its own without foreign help. The variation of the value of the two metals does not affect the coined money.

From 1861 to 1870 and a half times as much silver was coined as from 1870 to 1890 there was twice as much silver coined as gold. From 1841 to 1860, two and a half times as much gold as silver. In spite of all these variations the coins kept of equal value. If \$100,000 in silver can float \$200,000 in gold, why cannot the 70,000,000 people in the United States float \$600,000,000?

Mr. Turner declares that he has studied this question ever since he has been in congress, and that the more he studies it the less he knows about it.

All the facts are within reach of every sincere student of this subject, and they are so plain, so clear, and so overpowering in their nature that we hold it to be impossible for any impartial mind to investigate them fairly and fail to be convinced that the single gold standard means ruin to the people. Mr. Turner himself admits that the period up to the time when silver was demonetized in 1873 comprised the most prosperous era in our history, though he says that "little silver was going through our mints." There was a time during the same period when little gold was going through the mints, but the bimetallic system prevailed and the people had the advantage of bimetallic prices. Although gold disappeared at one time and silver at another, the bimetallic standard continued to prevail, and there was no fall of prices in consequence. During the bimetallic period that closed in 1873 there was \$100,000,000 of silver coined, and \$8,000,000 of this was in silver dollars. This seems to be a very small amount, and some of those who are indoctrinated with the fallacies of gold monometallism have tried to employ it as an argument against silver.

It is worthy of remark that neither Mr. Turner nor any of those who refer to the comparatively small amount of silver coined during our bimetallic period take the trouble to announce the fact that about one hundred millions of foreign silver was in circulation in this country. The reason that no more was

coined was on account of the scarcity of bullion. To aid in supplying the needs of the people, congress made the Spanish milled dollar and the dollars of Mexico, Peru and Bolivia legal tender, and these coins entered largely into our currency. This fact is never stated by the gold monometallists, but it is worth stating and worth remembering. We had two hundred and five millions of dollars in silver in circulation prior to 1890, and were doing all we could to get more.

It is a most remarkable coincidence that when we demonetized silver in 1873 a disastrous panic followed, and that panic was duplicated when the finishing touch was about to be given to demonetization in 1893.

Mr. Turner adopts and seems to relish the arguments that have heretofore been popular only with republicans of the John Sherman stripe. For instance, he says that in spite of the Bland-Allison act, silver went down. We have never heard of a bimetallic act who endorsed the Bland-Allison act, or who supposed that it would maintain the price of silver. That act was a compromise forced on the democratic house by a republican senate, and it violates every theory of bimetalism, just as the Sherman act did. Nothing will restore the value of silver but the continuous demand at the mints for every ounce of bullion that is offered. This demand is the lever that lifts silver to the value fixed and determined by the ratio.

Mr. Turner's theory of the panic is not new, but we are surprised that so careful a man should commit himself to so crude a statement. He says that the panic was brought on by men who were afraid there would not be enough gold to redeem the notes issued against the silver bullion. But why did silver dollars and silver certificates, not redeemable in gold, command a premium of 3 to 5 per cent in New York? Is it customary for sane men to hoard money and pay a premium for it because they fear it will depreciate on their hands? If the silver notes had been redeemed in silver, as honesty and common sense required, there would have been no such trouble as the bankers feared. The treasury would have retained its gold reserve. But nothing but the free coinage of silver would have prevented the convulsion which accompanied the shrinkage of values consequent on the demonetization of silver in India and in this country. The result in India has been even worse than in this country. Business is at a standstill and trade is suffering from a depression that is new to that country, which was exceedingly prosperous under the single silver standard.

Mr. Turner admits that the minting of silver, whether limited or unlimited, adds to the value of silver, and in making the admission, he gives his whole case away. This is the whole question in a nutshell. Then why not relieve the tremendous pressure that has been placed on the prosperity of the people by opening the mints to the free coinage of silver?

"Silver," says Mr. Turner, "is marketed as a commodity." This is true. But when the mints of the United States are open to free coinage it will be marketed as a money metal. The potential power of money with which free coinage invests it would enter into the bullion and no European holder would take less for it than he could get by exchanging it for our commodities.

Mr. Turner's speech is such a violent and unexpected departure from democratic doctrine, and is such a sharp challenge to the position taken by the democratic party of Georgia and by Mr. Atkinson, the democratic nominee for governor, that we cannot do full justice to all its statements in an editorial article of reasonable length. Tomorrow we shall take it up again and discuss the fallacies which lie at the basis of his position.

Tobacco at the Exposition.

We call attention to an editorial, reproduced elsewhere, from the current issue of Tobacco, one of the leading trade magazines in America, and one which has the full confidence and liberal patronage of the great tobacco industry of the country.

For several weeks the leading tobacco journals have been commenting favorably upon the proposition that the tobacco industry be given a separate building at the Cotton States and International exposition. The suggestion has been favorably received from every source, and particularly from leading tobacco establishments from all parts of the country, and the indications now are that the tobacco building and exhibit will not only be one of the most attractive features of the exposition, but that it will be the most notable exhibit of the tobacco industry ever made in the history of expositions.

When we take into consideration the fact that the tobacco industry ranks second in importance of the great staple crops of this country, it can readily be understood that the proposed display can be made one of the central features of the exposition. The annual volume of the tobacco trade of the United States amounts to more than \$500,000,000. The export tobacco trade of the country exceeds \$25,000,000, the import over \$10,000,000, and the government alone derives over \$10,000,000 in duty on imported tobacco.

Strange to say, there has never been a display of the tobacco industry in any wise commensurate with the importance of its great resources. We have had our cotton expositions and our wheat and corn palaces, but never has tobacco had its separate inning in expositions of international character. It was side-tracked at the Philadelphia centennial, and was so promiscuously scattered through the world's fair at Chicago as to make it impossible to obtain the benefit that might have accrued from a collective exhibit.

The Cotton States and International Exposition Company and the tobacco trade of Atlanta have fixed the 20th day of September for a conference with representatives of the leading tobacco establishments of every part of the country. It is probable that not less than 100 of the most prominent tobacco men in America will be here. They will be entertained handsomely while here,

and it is to be hoped that the result of this conference will put on foot a movement which will result in the most attractive and instructive tobacco exhibit the world has ever seen. An independent building will be erected by the exposition company for this purpose, and all that is asked of the tobacco men is the promise of their co-operation to make such an exhibit as the tobacco trade of America can present.

The proposed meeting is one of great importance, and it is to be hoped that it will be largely attended by representative tobacco men from New York to Cuba.

Trouble in the Camp.

In a letter to The Lithonia New Era a farmer of DeKalb county makes some sensible points and suggestions with reference to the outlook for populism in that section. An extract from his letter is as follows:

The recent primary in DeKalb county shows the populists it is a matter of impossibility for them to succeed in electing even one man to any office.

It was an all-out effort to elect the memorable Keelan convention four years ago, I prepared a talk and some resolutions, but was told they would not hear me, that a new party was a certainty and my plea for harmony was no good, so I did not go. I have always voted the straight national democratic ticket, and for but few populists in even our county elections. The alliance was more than victorious in electing a governor and a majority of the house and bid fair to do noble work in the shape of reforms but she departed from the path.

I, as a citizen of Georgia, cannot curse and abuse a party that has done so much for us, a party that has resented insults and misrepresentation for us, that protected us in the dark days of reconstruction—protected your wives, your mothers, your sons and daughters.

The writer goes on to state that the populists in DeKalb "are falling out among themselves—sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind." He says there is dissatisfaction in their camps—like ominous mutterings of the storm that is brewing in the distance, and it is evident that this internal strife is leading many of them back into the democratic ranks.

But this state of affairs among the populists is by no means confined to a single county. The same irresolution, the same dissatisfaction prevails in other sections. There is trouble in the ranks, and a good deal of it.

Meantime, the newspapers of the state continue to publish the return of the dissatisfied ones to democracy, which stands solidly united, representing the best interests of the people and confident of overwhelming victory.

This Is Romantic.

A young lady employed in a railroad office in Kentucky went to the studio of a prominent photographer and had her picture taken.

A young man who resided in a distant state also sat for his picture to the same artist on the same day. The photographer finished the pictures at the same time, but through a mistake in the envelopes, mailed the young man's pictures to the young lady and the young lady's to the young man.

The result was a correspondence between the young people which covered a period of several weeks. They fell in love with each other's photographs, the young man returned to Kentucky, got the photographer to select a diamond ring for him, and at the same time invited him to the wedding.

The story got into print, and now that photographer does a booming business. His studio is regarded as a matrimonial agency and all the romantic girls and boys in the neighborhood are having their pictures taken in the hope that the artist will make the same fortunate mistake when he forwards them to their addresses.

The Work of a Brute.

Chicago has an officer in the blue-coat brigade who is in reality "one of the finest" when it comes to downright brutality.

A few days since a prominent citizen committed suicide at the Great Northern hotel, in that city. A coroner's jury was summoned and a policeman dispatched to the residence of the dead man's wife to "break the news gently to her" and request her presence at the inquest. And this is the way a Chicago paper reports him as executing the commission:

When he called at Mrs. Goodwin's home he told the servant that he desired to see her. She was then dressing for the purpose of joining her husband downtown and he asked her to come with him to Pullman. Upon her appearance at the door the policeman gruffly said: "You are wanted downtown at your husband's inquest." Mrs. Goodwin failed to understand his meaning, when he again blurted: "Your husband is lying dead at the morgue, and you are wanted at the inquest."

The poor woman fainted at the brute's feet and the shock almost killed her. Dressing to meet her husband—looking forward with the pleasant anticipation to that meeting, she was thus brutally told that he was a corpse.

An indignant official suggested that the brute "be taken by the neck and thrown from the force."

But it is a pity that a greater punishment cannot be inflicted. He well deserves it.

In another column Colonel George W. Harrison has a card, stating that his name did not figure in the fifth ward meeting, in connection with the council, by his knowledge or consent. He has many earnest and zealous friends throughout the city, who have been urging him to make the race for council, but to each and every one of them who approached him in the matter he advised against the consideration of his name at the meeting referred to, and against the attendance of his friends. Colonel Harrison is one of Atlanta's most prominent and progressive business men and one of our best citizens.

"I never take water," said Judge Turner at Decatur. We call the attention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to this remarkable declaration.

Mr. Watson says the democrats have taken the populists' thunder on the silver question. But the democrats in Georgia have always been for the free coinage of silver, and two years ago Mr. Watson declared it wasn't of any importance.

Judge Turner's campaign against free coinage is not calculated to help the democratic campaign which Mr. Atkinson is making. It is an unexpected development, but we think the democrats will manage to overcome the obstacle.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Playin' Checkers.

From The Southern Magazine.
 There's lots o' fun in winter time when woods is full o' haze
 An' the blue smoke comes a-spirin' where the cackles fire blaze
 When the squirrel shakes the hick'ry nuts that tumble fur an' free;
 But the best fun's playin' checkers by the chimney-tree!

That takes you back to summertime—the village heaves in sight,
 The sun a-silverin' the leaves an' burnin' 'em with light
 The whole town roun' the grocery store, a-lookin' on to see
 The boys a-playin' checkers by the chimney-tree!

A pine box was the table—what they shipped the dry goods in;
 It was heaped an' an' whittled, but as 't'wixt a hand an' sin
 With the "board" marked out in pencil, set as plain as plain could be,
 For the boys that played the checkers by the chimney-tree!

I use to stand an' watch 'em—jest a boy, with ragged hair,
 Susp'nd in cotton, an' an' me wearin' 'em was at that!
 One was most as good as swimmin', or as flyin' kites to me
 To watch 'em playin' checkers by the chimney-tree!

The mayor come out to see 'em, an' the marshal left his best;
 The preacher, bounden solemn-like, come walkin' down the street
 An' half forgot his sermons of salvation full an' free,
 As he watched that game o' checkers by the chimney-tree!

You could hear the birds a-singin' in the meadows an' away,
 The whistle of the partridge an' the wranglin' o' the jays;
 An' the trains rolled to the station just as noisy as could be;
 But they kept on playin' checkers by the chimney-tree!

I guess they're still a-playin' though the years has rolled away,
 An' the boy that loved to watch 'em is a-gettin' old an' gray;
 But I see the light still shinin' on the meadow-lands o' Lee,
 An' I dream the boys a-playin' checkers by the chimney-tree!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

The Georgia candidates are running like lightning, and the voters are "hoiwire" like thunder.

The Americanized Chinaman would rather wash than war. He doesn't exactly "take water," but he stays on this side of it.

Make the Best of It.

Now, we've got the tariff bill,
 Let the country roll!
 If it's good, or if it's ill,
 World will keep a-goin' still;
 Carve your beetsteak, drink your fill,
 With glory in your soul!

Chicago has a baseball plot, and he gives the lyre three strikes daily.

A northern correspondent desires to know "what is meant by 'the button' of a rat-tail." It means, here in Georgia, about three feet of snuff and a great deal of hair, and is generally believed to accompany sixteen rat-tails.

That's What Bothers 'Em.

Soon the sea-side haunts forsaking
 Will we greet the city folk;
 Soon the billows sing, while breaking:
 "Broke!"
 "Broke!"
 "Dead!"
 "Broke!"

Good news continues to come in from the Georgia corn crop, and the moonshine fellows will be singing that familiar strain: "Out in the Still Night."

We Hope So.

Now that the session is over—
 No bills to debate or pass;
 We trust, if we don't get in clover,
 We won't have to keep off the grass!

THE SENATORIAL RACE.

The American Penny Press says of Hon. L. F. Garrard: "No politician is doing more effective work for the party than Hon. Louis F. Garrard. He is a hustler and the boys all like to hear him, for he is in full sympathy with the people on all the great questions of the day. It is time now to elect a vigorous, working, pushing, hustling man to the senate. In other words it is Garrard's time."

Says The Columbus Enquirer-Sun: "Colonel Glenn, in talking to a crowd of friends at the Rankin house during the morning, was asked to deliver the address at the annual meeting of the Georgia Democratic Association. He is making for the United States senate. He is a man of high position, and is doing an immeasurable amount of good for the party throughout the state. Colonel Glenn thinks Mr. Garrard's chances of success are splendid."

The Madisonian says: "From present indications, that splendid parliamentarian and able gentleman, Hon. A. O. Bacon, of Bibb, will do honor to Georgia in the halls of the next national senate."

The Middle Georgia Progress says: "Hon. A. O. Bacon continues to receive endorsements from the people in all parts of the state for United States senator. He is the choice of the people for the position."

The Talbotton New Era says: "If the people of Talbotton express their choice for senator, at the polls, we are sure Louis Garrard would be that choice."

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

Augusta is getting ready for the biggest democratic rally on record. The special committee at work has most encouraging news from all quarters. It has been about decided that the rally will take place September 4th, and Augusta will be crowded with democrats from every part of the state, but principally from the tenth district. Congressman Black will soon be at home and will co-operate with the committee in their work. Senator Walsh will be on hand for the meeting. Besides Augusta's representatives in congress there will be prominent local democrats and men who are known throughout the nation. Senator Daniel, Congressman Turner, Hon. Burke Cockran and others. It will be a great affair, and will do great good for democracy.

The Covington Enterprise is in for a sweeping democratic victory. It says: "The Augusta election is a record. The special committee at work has most encouraging news from all quarters. It has been about decided that the rally will take place September 4th, and Augusta will be crowded with democrats from every part of the state, but principally from the tenth district. Congressman Black will soon be at home and will co-operate with the committee in their work. Senator Walsh will be on hand for the meeting. Besides Augusta's representatives in congress there will be prominent local democrats and men who are known throughout the nation. Senator Daniel, Congressman Turner, Hon. Burke Cockran and others. It will be a great affair, and will do great good for democracy."

Says The Columbus Enquirer-Sun: "Hon. William Harrison, a fine old democratic warrior of Gulton, says the 'outlook' for democracy in this section of the state is favorable. He believes that the state will go overwhelmingly democratic. He expresses the opinion that the third party has undoubtedly lost strength, especially with the white people. Colonel Harrison is a true blue democrat of the fighting variety."

The democrats of Washington county will hold a convention at the courthouse in Sopersville, next Saturday, September 1st, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the legislature.

The Talbotton New Era has this paragraph: "The negroes in Marion county say they will vote with the democrats in the state election. This will be a grand case for the case not only in Marion, but in Talbot and every other county in Georgia. It always has been so and always will be."

The democratic campaign committee of the Richmond county are having the Richmond county affiliates prepared for extensive circulation. These are the affiliates where in it is sworn that Judge Hines will attack the negro.

Hon. T. H. Kimbrough, of Harris county, chairman of the democratic congressional committee of the fourth district, will address the citizens of Talbot at the courthouse in Talbotton next Tuesday at noon, the first week of court.

Speaking of the secretaryship of the senate, The Talbotton New Era says: "We know of one among the applicants who would make a better officer than Colonel Walter Clements, of Eastman."

Congressman Moses has promised Talbot county a speech before election time.

OUR GREAT EXPOSITION.

"Belongs to the Country."
 From The Jonesboro Enterprise.
 There is an impression abroad in the state with a few people of contracted minds that the Cotton states and International exposition to be held in Atlanta next year is an Atlanta enterprise and for Atlanta's benefit. This is true in one sense and untrue in another. It is now settled that the exposition is to be not only a national but international show, and it behooves every man and woman in the south to see that it is a success. So far as Atlanta is concerned, while it benefits her, it redounds to the tenfold benefit of all of the great country and to the whole south and the whole of our people. The untold millions of capital and labor will drop into the south, will make future generations look on in amazement and surprise and as a result the thousands of the resources of the south will be developed and the people will be the happiest and most prosperous people on the globe.

Praised on All Sides.
 From The Danahoean Nugget.
 The act of congress donating \$200,000 to the Cotton states and International exposition to be held in Atlanta next year, is praised from all sides. Few people outside of Atlanta realize the good it will do for the people. There are hundreds in the Gate City who are out of employment, and it is now estimated that after the 10th of September there will be almost a year of unemployment. The act will save the wages, for every man in the city.

The Pride of Georgia.
 From The American Times-Recorder.
 Everywhere our big exposition is talked of. Atlanta is the pride of Georgia, and her progressive people will make the exposition a success. The pride of Georgia will attract every nation on the civilized globe.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

The following is a true copy of an indictment found a few years since by the grand jury of Lawrence county, Kentucky: "Lawrence Criminal Court, Commonwealth of Kentucky against . . . defendant, indictment. The grand jury of Lawrence county, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, accuse . . . of the offense of malicious mischief, committed as follows: The said . . . on the . . . day of . . . A. D. . . . in the county and circuit aforesaid, did unlawfully, wilfully and maliciously kill and destroy one pig, the personal property of George Figg, the said pig being of value to the aforesaid George Figg, the pig was killed, weighed about twenty-two pounds, and was a mate to some other pigs owned by said George Figg, which left George Figg a pig less than he (said George Figg) had of pigs, and thus ruinously tore said pig from the society of George Figg's other pigs against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

An interesting case to surgeons is that of D. G. Stephens at the Shenandoah hospital at Jacksonville. Mr. Stephens was station agent at Santa Rosa, Virginia, and was caught while coupling cars July 28th. The bones about the elbow were ground up. As proper treatment could not be given him at Santa Rosa, he was brought to Jacksonville and put under the charge of Dr. Solace Mitchell, surgeon for the plant system. The doctor at first thought amputation would be necessary, but as the main artery had escaped injury, he determined to save the arm by incision of the elbow joint. All the pieces of the bone were removed and the arm drawn together till the whole bones met. The arm will be shortened two and a half inches, but will be serviceable. The bleeds muscles were fortunately uninjured, so that it will be possible to lift heavy objects. The wound is gradually healing, and it will not be long before the patient will be able to leave the hospital. Dr. Mitchell is highly pleased with the success of the operation.

Colonel J. M. Winstead, of Greensboro, who fell or jumped from the Richmond city hall and was killed, belonged to one of the oldest and most influential families in North Carolina, and his members have at different times held high position in the state and national governments, always with unquestioned honesty and ability.

FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Albany Herald: It is a hard matter to buy 10 cent a pound meat when cotton is only worth 6 cents a pound. The sooner the farmers of this section learn this lesson the sooner will there be no mortgages hanging over their farms.

Sparta Ishmaelite: After all, the greatest of all reforms, in so far as the farmers are concerned, is that of making their farms self-sustaining. A little money will go a long way with those who put this reform into practice.

Tatinal Journal: A good democrat does not think the "country is ruined" when his table is laden with sweet potatoes just grown, fresh country eggs, sweet milk, rich cream and butter and lots of other nice things.

The Madisonian: With a rich harvest and the return of prosperity and better times, the disgruntled and dissatisfied element of our population will be quieted, and all will be well in Georgia again.

Lumpkin Independent: If the farmer can just get out of the country like a reasonable price for his cotton this fall he will be "in it whole soul and body" and have plenty of everything else and some money in his pocket—and a year's subscription to the home paper. There's to every one of them that 1894 will be the most prosperous year.

RELISHED BY ALL.

Tit-Bits: As the express train dashes through the state, porter doesn't stop at train stop here? Porter: No, mum; it don't even hesitate.

Texas Sittings: A Misunderstanding— "Yes, I was at the church. The bride walked in on the arm of her father." "What? I didn't know she was an arab!"

Tit-Bits: A six-year-old was seated in a barber's chair. "Well, my little man," said the barber, "how would you like to have your hair cut?" "Oh, like papa's, with a little round hole at the top."

New York Herald: Miss Justclosed—Did you see Totie on Broadway yesterday, sitting on the top of a car? "What is the good man?" "He was." "Then what did you name me George Washington for? Didn't you never want me to have no fun?"

Tit-Bits: Counsel (for defendant)—Would it be contempt of court to say that the young honoree has graduated with high honors in a manner which is a disgrace to the bench? Judge—Certainly it would. I should commit you to jail at once. Counsel—If I shall not say it.

Christian Advocate: Savage party (annoyed by yelling dog)—I kick that dog in the ribs perhaps he'll stop barking at me. Yelling dog's owner—Perhaps he will. He never wants to bark when he's got his mouth full.

New York Herald: Priscilla—I won't marry any man whom I don't both love and respect. Priscilla—I used to say that, too; but I found I couldn't love the men I could respect, and I couldn't respect the men I could love.

RUSSIAN VIEWS OF THE DEVIL.

Children Put into Ovens to Cure Them of "Dog's" Senility.
 From The London Telegraph.
 Folklore is full of alarming stories about encounters with the "cunning one," who assumes no end of shapes and forms to effect his wicked purposes. In children whom he will employ for, for instance, he appears in form of "dog's" senility.

RACES.

An Account of the

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ONLY TWO NEW

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CAPT. DODSON ON TOP

Promoted to the Office of General Roadmaster of the Southern.

SUPT. BEAUPRIE RIGHT IN IT, TOO

Two Well-Known Atlanta Railroad Men Highly Honored.

PLANS FOR RUNNING THE SOUTHERN

There Will Be Seven Divisions—All of the Changes Told and Those Who Get the Places Named.

Advance copies of circulars from headquarters of the Southern railway reached Atlanta late yesterday afternoon announcing the appointment of Captain John A. Dodson, of this city, general roadmaster.

The appointment, with others named in accompanying circulars, will take effect the 1st of September, and Captain Dodson will leave Atlanta within a very few days to take up the duties of the high position to which he has been called.

The appointment is one that will cause general pleasure and gratification on all



CAPTAIN JOHN DODSON, The New Roadmaster.

There is not a railroad man in the whole south who has such general and complete possession of popular approval and popular esteem as Captain Dodson.

For several years he has been a resident of Atlanta in charge of the Atlanta and Charlotte division of the old Richmond and Danville railroad as superintendent. He came to this city at the time the general headquarters of the company were brought here and since that time has been prominent in the railroad world of this section and equally prominent in the fulfillment of every line of duty of citizenship as a resident of the Gate City of the south, taking a leading hand in all public work for the growth and prosperity of the town he had determined to be his home.

Upon the acknowledged merits of such a career Captain Dodson was soon identified with all the best interests of Atlanta and was lately chosen as director of the great Cotton States and International exposition which is to soon crown the plucky career of the city that Sherman once laid waste.

In the southern railroad arena Captain Dodson has for some time been a conspicuous figure. He entered the business at the bottom in 1872 as clerk in a freight office at Danville, Va. He is a native North Carolinian, having been born on a farm in that state in 1831, near Greensboro.

He served as brakeman on the old North Carolina Central, which was afterwards leased by the Richmond and Danville, and then became conductor of a freight train on that branch of the old Richmond and Danville, serving as such seven years. He also ran a passenger train between Charlotte and Goldsboro five years, thus getting excellent training in this line of railroad work.

In May, 1883, he was taken from his passenger train by Captain W. H. Green, then superintendent of the Richmond division of the Richmond and Danville, and was made supervisor of the track between Danville and Charlotte. This position he held from June 1, 1883, to April 15, 1888. So complete was the service rendered in this office that Captain Dodson began to be regarded as one of the best track men of the section and about this time the Georgia, Carolina and Northern commenced laying its first rails. Observing his work and the good results, the company offered him a place as roadmaster of the new line. On October the 1st he was made superintendent of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern division of the Seaboard Air-Line and had charge of the operating department as well as the track-laying under the construction company, laying all the track on the division extending from Monroe, N. C., to the Savannah, thus spanning the entire state of South Carolina.

In 1891 he was offered a position with the Richmond and Danville again as superintendent of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta and the Columbia and Greenville divisions. He accepted the position and took up headquarters at Columbia, S. C., thus getting back with his old system from whose service he had never been weaned away during the few years he was with the Seaboard Air-Line. The old Richmond and Danville had been Captain Dodson's first and only love, applying the term to business, and after three years' service with the Seaboard Air-Line he took up his work with his old company with a sort of renewed affection which all railroad men grow to feel, and set about the duties of his new trust with renewed energies and a hearty zeal.

On July 1, 1892, he was transferred from Columbia to Atlanta and was put in charge of the Atlanta and Charlotte division of the Richmond and Danville and since that time he has held the office to the complete satisfaction of the authorities and to the satisfaction of the people of the section through which the division extends.

Captain Dodson has the peculiar manner of carrying a strong individuality into his business, and with pleasing address and extreme cordiality makes friends with all. This is perhaps seen in no way clearer than in the presentation of the profound regard for him personally professed by the men who work under him.

"You see we boys feel at home in Captain Dodson's office," said one of them yesterday, "and we like his company. We don't ever mind the little hardships of service so long as we can deal with a man so straight and good hearted in the office."

Captain Dodson interviewed.

When seen by The Constitution last night Captain Dodson said he had received notice of his appointment in accordance with the advance circulars.

"Yes," said he, "I will enter upon the duties of the new office on September 1st. Of course it is gratifying to me to note the generous recognition the authorities of the Southern railway have given me in this regard. It came in the

nature of a surprise to me, for I had not dreamed of such a thing until the recent visit of the authorities to Atlanta.

"While it is a source of great pleasure, however, I can but say my appointment conveys keen regret in that I will have to leave Atlanta. I had hoped to make this city my permanent home, for I have felt pride in being a resident of so splendid a city as Atlanta. I shall always carry with me the kindest consideration of her enterprising and worthy citizens.

"My associations were never pleasanter in any city than they have been here. I don't believe any man ever had a more competent corps of men under his direction than I have had on the Atlanta and Charlotte division of the old Richmond and Danville."

Captain Dodson was asked what he will do with respect to his position as director of the Cotton States and International exposition.

"I shall keep ever in mind the welfare of the exposition in Washington," said he, "but of course I will forward my resignation to the president of the exposition company at once, in order that the place may be filled without any break in the full directory of the exposition."

Mr. Beauprie's Rise.

In mapping out the divisions for the superintendents of the Southern railway, it appears from the circulars that Mr. W. R. Beauprie, who was superintendent for the old East Tennessee, with headquarters in this city, comes in for quite an extension of territory.

He will have charge of as much mileage as superintendents in this section of country are ever called upon to manage and his promotion is quite significant.

He has heretofore simply had charge of the road from Chattanooga to Atlanta and from Atlanta to Macon and branches of the Georgia division thus outlined.

New he will have all the territory between Atlanta and Brunswick, Atlanta and Cleveland, Tenn.; the Ooltewah Cut-Off, from Rome to Atlanta, Ala.; from Austell to Birmingham and the Georgia Pacific belt line around Atlanta.

Superintendent Horn, who has had charge of the road from Macon to Brunswick, will be master of trains of this division of the western system of the Southern with headquarters in Atlanta.

Mr. Beauprie will not have to leave Atlanta and will continue to hold his same offices in the office building of the old East Tennessee. He will, in addition to the territory outlined, have general charge of the terminals around Atlanta and the counts for much, giving him full sway over both the eastern and western systems at this point, which is the most important point of the entire Southern railway, by reason of its central locality.

Mr. Beauprie deserves well this promotion. Few railroaders in the south have such records for proficiency as he claims. He began the railroad business as a clerk on the bridge works of the Cincinnati, Burlington and Quincy railroad in 1866. He worked with the road until 1881, when he left the office of superintendent of bridge and trestle work to become road master of the Memphis and Charleston.

He was soon made master of trains for the same road and as such remained with the Memphis and Charleston until 1891, when he was appointed superintendent of the Georgia division of the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia. As such he has won an enviable reputation among the southern roads. His excellent service in the transportation department of the old East Tennessee, which he served to tell his merits most strikingly, and no one man, perhaps, ever did so much to uplift the reputation of the old East Tennessee as Mr. Beauprie did.

His Atlanta friends will be loud in their congratulations to him.

Mr. Ross makes a rise.

Mr. J. N. Ross, according to the circulars, makes a rise and goes to the entire territory of the Southern railway west of Birmingham, acting as superintendent.

He was formerly master of trains of the old Georgia Pacific, when it was under the management of Mr. W. H. Green, and was appointed acting superintendent of the Georgia Pacific.

He will now go to Birmingham and set up headquarters for all the territory outlined by the circulars, which will include the Memphis and Charleston, the old Georgia Pacific and will have also the territory of the Alabama division of the old East Tennessee.

Mr. Ross has always been a faithful and capable railroad man, and his hosts of friends will be glad to see him in his new position.

OPERATION OF THE SOUTHERN.

Full Text of the Circulars Giving the Plans of the New Management.

The following circulars tell the full story of how the Southern railway is going to be run.

Southern Railway Company—General Circular No. 1.—Effective September 1, 1894, the Southern Railway Company's property will be divided into seven operating divisions, and the following officers are hereby appointed and their respective jurisdictions designated:

Eastern System.

First Division—West point to Naples, including, extending the Miami and Sutherland railroads; Virginia Midland railway and branches; Washington, Ohio and Western railway; Kentucky and Tennessee railroads; Henderson; Greensboro to Goldsboro; University to Chapel Hill; Superintendents: J. S. Thompson, Danville, Va.; train master, W. T. West, Richmond, Va.; acting trainmaster, P. H. Peyton, Charlottesville, Va.; Superintendents of second division, H. A. Williams, Columbia, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.; Superintendents of third division, W. H. Green, Greenville, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.; Superintendents of fourth division, W. H. Green, Greenville, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.

Second Division—Naples to Atlanta; including, extending the Miami and Sutherland railroads; Virginia Midland railway and branches; Washington, Ohio and Western railway; Kentucky and Tennessee railroads; Henderson; Greensboro to Goldsboro; University to Chapel Hill; Superintendents: J. S. Thompson, Danville, Va.; train master, W. T. West, Richmond, Va.; acting trainmaster, P. H. Peyton, Charlottesville, Va.; Superintendents of second division, H. A. Williams, Columbia, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.; Superintendents of third division, W. H. Green, Greenville, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.

Third Division—Atlanta to Macon; including, extending the Miami and Sutherland railroads; Virginia Midland railway and branches; Washington, Ohio and Western railway; Kentucky and Tennessee railroads; Henderson; Greensboro to Goldsboro; University to Chapel Hill; Superintendents: J. S. Thompson, Danville, Va.; train master, W. T. West, Richmond, Va.; acting trainmaster, P. H. Peyton, Charlottesville, Va.; Superintendents of second division, H. A. Williams, Columbia, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.; Superintendents of third division, W. H. Green, Greenville, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.

Fourth Division—Macon to Brunswick; including, extending the Miami and Sutherland railroads; Virginia Midland railway and branches; Washington, Ohio and Western railway; Kentucky and Tennessee railroads; Henderson; Greensboro to Goldsboro; University to Chapel Hill; Superintendents: J. S. Thompson, Danville, Va.; train master, W. T. West, Richmond, Va.; acting trainmaster, P. H. Peyton, Charlottesville, Va.; Superintendents of second division, H. A. Williams, Columbia, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.; Superintendents of third division, W. H. Green, Greenville, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.

Fifth Division—Brunswick to Savannah; including, extending the Miami and Sutherland railroads; Virginia Midland railway and branches; Washington, Ohio and Western railway; Kentucky and Tennessee railroads; Henderson; Greensboro to Goldsboro; University to Chapel Hill; Superintendents: J. S. Thompson, Danville, Va.; train master, W. T. West, Richmond, Va.; acting trainmaster, P. H. Peyton, Charlottesville, Va.; Superintendents of second division, H. A. Williams, Columbia, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.; Superintendents of third division, W. H. Green, Greenville, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.

Sixth Division—Savannah to Jacksonville; including, extending the Miami and Sutherland railroads; Virginia Midland railway and branches; Washington, Ohio and Western railway; Kentucky and Tennessee railroads; Henderson; Greensboro to Goldsboro; University to Chapel Hill; Superintendents: J. S. Thompson, Danville, Va.; train master, W. T. West, Richmond, Va.; acting trainmaster, P. H. Peyton, Charlottesville, Va.; Superintendents of second division, H. A. Williams, Columbia, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.; Superintendents of third division, W. H. Green, Greenville, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.

Seventh Division—Jacksonville to Tampa; including, extending the Miami and Sutherland railroads; Virginia Midland railway and branches; Washington, Ohio and Western railway; Kentucky and Tennessee railroads; Henderson; Greensboro to Goldsboro; University to Chapel Hill; Superintendents: J. S. Thompson, Danville, Va.; train master, W. T. West, Richmond, Va.; acting trainmaster, P. H. Peyton, Charlottesville, Va.; Superintendents of second division, H. A. Williams, Columbia, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.; Superintendents of third division, W. H. Green, Greenville, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.

Eighth Division—Tampa to Key West; including, extending the Miami and Sutherland railroads; Virginia Midland railway and branches; Washington, Ohio and Western railway; Kentucky and Tennessee railroads; Henderson; Greensboro to Goldsboro; University to Chapel Hill; Superintendents: J. S. Thompson, Danville, Va.; train master, W. T. West, Richmond, Va.; acting trainmaster, P. H. Peyton, Charlottesville, Va.; Superintendents of second division, H. A. Williams, Columbia, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.; Superintendents of third division, W. H. Green, Greenville, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.

Ninth Division—Key West to Havana; including, extending the Miami and Sutherland railroads; Virginia Midland railway and branches; Washington, Ohio and Western railway; Kentucky and Tennessee railroads; Henderson; Greensboro to Goldsboro; University to Chapel Hill; Superintendents: J. S. Thompson, Danville, Va.; train master, W. T. West, Richmond, Va.; acting trainmaster, P. H. Peyton, Charlottesville, Va.; Superintendents of second division, H. A. Williams, Columbia, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.; Superintendents of third division, W. H. Green, Greenville, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.

Tenth Division—Havana to Santiago; including, extending the Miami and Sutherland railroads; Virginia Midland railway and branches; Washington, Ohio and Western railway; Kentucky and Tennessee railroads; Henderson; Greensboro to Goldsboro; University to Chapel Hill; Superintendents: J. S. Thompson, Danville, Va.; train master, W. T. West, Richmond, Va.; acting trainmaster, P. H. Peyton, Charlottesville, Va.; Superintendents of second division, H. A. Williams, Columbia, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.; Superintendents of third division, W. H. Green, Greenville, S. C.; train master, R. P. Foster, Asheville, N. C.

General Manager, Eastern System.

Approved: W. H. BALDWIN, JR., Third Vice President.

General Circular No. 2.

September 1, 1894—W. A. Vaughan having been appointed superintendent of car service,

vice, the superintendent of divisions will be governed by his orders.

The superintendent of car service will have general supervision over the movement of both freight and passenger equipment, but the superintendents of divisions will attend to the local station car distribution, and will report to the superintendent of car service all cars on hand and wanted, and will move cars according to his direction.

Agents and conductors will render to him suitable reports of car movements, and agents will comply with his orders relative to loading, unloading and routing cars.

General Manager, Eastern System.

C. H. HUDSON, General Manager, Western System.

General Order No. 2.

Washington, D. C., September 1, 1894.—Mr. W. A. Vaughan is hereby appointed superintendent of car service, with office at 300 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. He will have charge of the records and mileage accounts of all car equipments, and will render to other companies proper reports of the mileage and movement of their cars while in the service of this company, securing like reports of Southern Railway Company cars on foreign lines. He will exercise a general supervision over the distribution and movement of both freight and passenger equipment.

Officers of foreign roads are requested to address all correspondence pertaining to car service matters to the superintendent of car service.

General Order No. 3.

Washington, D. C., September 1, 1894.—The jurisdiction of Channing M. Bolton, chief engineer, is hereby extended to include the western system, with office at Washington, D. C.

All plans and specifications for bridges, buildings and other structures will be prepared in his office, and when approved will be furnished to the general manager for their use. He will supervise the shop construction of all bridges and metal structures, and will have charge of the inspection of bridges and trestles.

No changes shall be made from the approved standard forms for the construction of bridges and trestles, or for the construction of buildings and other structures, without the approval of the chief engineer. The chief engineer shall keep record of all changes in existing tracks and of the location of new tracks, and shall have charge of all right of way matters, and shall be responsible for the original maps and plans of all structures. All structures shall be in his custody.

All officers requiring information on right-of-way matters will apply to the chief engineer, who will furnish copies of deeds or give information as may be needed. The chief engineer will report to the third vice president.

SUPERINTENDENT BEAUPRIE, In Charge at Atlanta.

buildings and other structures will be prepared in his office, and when approved will be furnished to the general manager for their use. He will supervise the shop construction of all bridges and metal structures, and will have charge of the inspection of bridges and trestles.

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All officers requiring information on right-of-way matters will apply to the chief engineer, who will furnish copies of deeds or give information as may be needed. The chief engineer will report to the third vice president.

General Order No. 4.

Washington, September 1, 1894.—The jurisdiction of R. D. Wade, superintendent of the Southern railway west of Birmingham, is hereby extended to include the western system.

He will be assisted by an assistant superintendent of motive power, with office at Washington, D. C.

The assistant superintendent of motive power will have charge of the maintenance of motive power, and will be under the control and supervision of the superintendent of motive power. Road foremen of engines and firemen shall be under the control and supervision of the superintendent of motive power, and shall be responsible for the maintenance of all machinery, tools and equipment, and shall be responsible for the repair of all machinery, tools and equipment.

The superintendent of motive power will be assisted by an assistant superintendent of motive power, who will be responsible for the maintenance of all machinery, tools and equipment, and shall be responsible for the repair of all machinery, tools and equipment.

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THE COMPRESS RATE.

Railroad Men Have but Little to Say About the Matter.

THEY HAVE NO FIGHT TO MAKE

The Question Whether the State Railroad Commission Has the Right to Arbitrate Is Raised.

The rats on compressing cotton are still an issue between the railroads of the south and the compress men.

The question as to what shall be allowed has been referred to the Georgia railway commission and the case is to come up next Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

The compress men went home yesterday, after holding a red-hot session in Atlanta, and they hope that the state railroad commission will take a hand in the matter and prevent the railroad men from cutting down the rates on compressing from 10 cents per hundred to 7 cents per hundred as determined by the members of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association at their late meeting held in New York.

The compress men will fight the proposed cut to the bitter end and will try to establish their claims for the old rate of 10 cents per hundred.

For every five-hundred-pound bale of cotton they compress they can, under the new rule, get but 35 cents, while under the old rule it was a cool half dollar in their pockets. This difference of 15 cents is a general opinion among them that the compressing during the season in the south means a heavy loss in revenue.

The railroads say they have been paying the compressors too much.

The railroads will lay low.

It is most probable that the railroads of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association will have but little more to say in the matter.

They heard what the compress people had to say to them at the recent meeting in New York and turned down their arguments on every side, finally determining to uphold their proposition of a 7-cent per hundred rate.

The prominent railroad men of this city all seem to think that the Georgia railway commission is taking a wrong view of the complaints of the compress men, for it is a general opinion among them that the state commission has no scope in matters of this kind. It is not known that they take this position before the commission, but it is probable that they will express such views in their response to the compress men's kick when the matter comes up before the Georgia railway commission next Tuesday.

In the meantime, pending a settlement of the question, the compress men at their convention in this city decided to allow each cotton compress to go ahead and compress such cotton as may be brought to it before the adjustment is agreed upon on strong evidence to get the rate per hundred may determine right and proper.

But if the compress shall have to knuckle to the road and receive only 7 cents per hundred pending this settlement, it shall with the well understood condition that the road is taken with a protest, until the matters have been finally adjusted.

There is a great deal of interest in the matter throughout the entire southern country and the recent meeting of cotton compressors in New York has attracted several millions of dollars invested in these interests.

In Justice to Justice Lumpkin.

Atlanta, Ga., August 29, 1894.—Editor Constitution: In the account given in your issue of this date of the meeting yesterday of the compress men, the following sentence occurs:

"Georgia Justice Sam Lumpkin, of the Georgia compress bench, was attorney for the compress men, and they went before the railroad men with quite a strong endeavor to get the rate per hundred for compressing cotton to stand as it now is and has been."

It is not known that they take this position before the commission, but it is probable that they will express such views in their response to the compress men's kick when the matter comes up before the Georgia railway commission next Tuesday.

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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Teething, Kinds Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beautiful results."

EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 150th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

CHARLES MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

THE CENTRAL COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A POOR BAR GAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

A BOVE THE CLOUDS

One-Half Mile Above the Sea, in Cool and Constant Breezes, is Located

LOOKOUT INN,

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, CHATTAHOOGA, TENN.

The summit of Lookout Mountain is a broad table land, beautifully wooded, threaded with romantic

WANT HIM RELEASED.

Several Have Interested Themselves in
Raines, the Boy Burglar.

MRS. GEORGE HICKEN HAS A SAY

Gives Her Side Concerning the Affair Con-
nected with the Resignation of Jailer
Pat McCollough.

Since the arrest of Tom Raines, the young
white boy who burglarized the jewelry store
in the Kimball house Monday night, several
persons have interested themselves in his
case.

Yesterday Mr. W. Woods White called at
the jail and had a talk with the young
fellow with a view of securing, if possible,
his release. Raines was very repentant
and told in his childish way that he had no
home and wanted the money which he saw
in the window to buy food.

He has been an orphan for five years and
until last year lived with his aunt, Mrs.
Fannie Raines, who adopted him after the
death of his parents. Last fall he did farm
work near Decatur, from which place he
came when he was employed at Grant
park. Last week he was discharged and
there then has had a tough time of it,
sleeping in wagon yards and begging his
meals from restaurants.

It was thought at first that the boy was
used as a tool by older and more desperate
men, but in his confession of the crime he
declares that he was alone and no one else
knew of the affair.

"I didn't have any money," he said, "and
wanted something to eat, that's why I tried
to get in. If my aunt knew that I was
here she would come and get me out. My
aunt is Mrs. Fannie Raines and lives on
Lauderdale street and my grandfather is 'Dr.
Raines'."

Jailer Mardis has been kind in his treat-
ment of the young fellow. Yesterday after-
noon he had him transferred from the cell
department, where the more desperate pris-
oners are confined, to a more comfortable
portion of the jail.

"It is a pity," said the jailer, "that such
young fellows as this should have to be
sent here. Instead of making them better
and punishing them for their crime such a
place as this hardens them and nine out of
ten go out to be criminals for life."

"They are thrown in here with the tough-
est kinds of characters, and of course this
has a lasting influence with them. Most of
the men here have an idea that crime is
a thing to be proud of and the more dan-
gerous their crime the more they boast of it.
They have a rank among themselves ac-
cording to the nature of the charge for
which they are jailed, and the most des-
perate prisoners are looked up to with awe
and respect. It is easy to see what effect
this kind of life will have upon a fellow
as young as that boy over there."

His opinion is that some kind of reforma-
tory should be established. I can make no
discrimination and the law recognizes none.
That boy must be treated just as any other
prisoner."

Mrs. Hicken Talks.

Mrs. Hicken has at last consented to give
her version of the affair connected with the
resignation of Assistant Jailer Pat McCol-
lough. There was never any doubt about
the fact that the lady was in the case,
but just what part she played and the
exact nature of her complaint has never
been stated. The statement is given exactly
as prepared by her.

"Your paper has made a big mistake,"
Mrs. Hicken never tried to interfere with
any one's affairs in jail and all the trouble
has come from McCollough cursing her
and blackguarding her in the worst way
when she first came and the dislike she had
to it.

"He said when she checked him, 'I will
get even with her. I know how I can hurt
her.' He told a woman whose name can be
given if wanted what he was going to do
against her the day of the trouble. One of
the jail spies told a lie on her to McCol-
lough and he cursed her and told her not
to come out of her room again while she
was there; if she did he would throw her
in again. That was on his beat, and at
12 o'clock in the middle of the day he
said: 'Well, in twelve hours I will return,
then let the lady look out.'"

"A party from the outside heard the trou-
ble and went to Sheriff Barnes at 11 o'clock
and at 6 o'clock he sent for McCollough.
I draw your own conclusion on the resig-
nation."

"As at 2 o'clock Mr. Barnes came to see
Mrs. Hicken, she told him what was wrong.
There were no officers or guards here who
will say that Mrs. Hicken has ever in-
terfered with their plans and everybody
about the jail has been very kind to Mrs.
Hicken. From Jailer Mardis to the lowest
prisoner. She makes no complaint and Mr.
Mardis says himself that she always con-
sidered herself as a lady should and obeys
all orders."

Concerning the exact facts in the case
Sheriff Barnes still remains silent, except
as to the statement that McCollough's resig-
nation was not asked for.

NEXT WEDNESDAY'S DASH.

The Racing at Piedmont Park to Be
a Lively Event.

The bicycle racing at Piedmont park for
the benefit of the woman's department of the
exposition, next Wednesday afternoon, will
be the great event of the week.

A number of events have already been
made and the races will be a lively dispute
for the prizes offered.

The following is a list of the different
races:

1. One mile novice.
2. Quarter mile open.
3. One mile novice.
4. One mile open.
5. Half mile match between DeWitt and Castle.
6. Mile match between Spear and Tolbert.
7. Two mile open.
8. Five mile relay between married and single men.
9. Mile for Atlanta wheelmen.
10. Against time, K. Quinn.
11. Against time, K. Quinn.
12. Match race-Trotter, Musette and Quinn.
13. Mile ordinary (high wheel).

In one race the cyclists will start from
the front of the Aragon hotel and will present
an interesting spectacle on their way to the
park. The finish will be on the track at the
grounds.

The Iron Market.

New York, August 29.—The Iron Age will
tomorrow say:

"Less and less is being heard of the
scarcity of coke and, to judge from the rate
at which the furnaces west of the Alle-
gheny mountains are going, the supply of
Bessemer pig promises soon to be ample.
The market has weakened in the west and
quotations in Pittsburgh now stand \$11.60 to
\$11.75. In the east, however, there is still
some scarcity."

"Chicago has been active in the billet mar-
ket, closing about \$18. for delivery in its
own district, and taken some orders further
east. Some business has been done there
at \$18.50 to \$19. Raw material is
certainly cheap. Reports have it that
Mesaba ore has been offered below \$25 at
lower lake ports."

"A significant fact is that American cot-
ton makers have captured orders during
this week in competition against free
foreign cotton ties. Ability to make quick
delivery helped them."

"In the metal trade matters are adjusting
themselves to the lower basis demanded by
the new tariff."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

IN VERY HARD LUCK.

Young Actress Stranded in Atlanta
for Three Months.

HER UNFULFILLED ENGAGEMENT

Given Transportation Half Way to New
York—Her Interesting History
and Career on the Stage.

Miss Calice Carlton has danced before
the footlights of nearly all the metropoli-
tan stages, and has been a striking figure
in many opera choruses, but just now she
is in the midst of an extended streak of
bad luck in Atlanta.

For the first time in three months she
was able to go out yesterday, although
by no means convalescent, she is making
an effort to make her way back to her
home in New York. Her condition is not
not at all to be envied. She has no living
relatives save an invalid mother who is
Miss Carlton came to Atlanta to sing in
the Edgewood chorus. At the time she was
well known here. She had played parts
in a number of operas presented here by
Fay Templeton and had been here for two
seasons. On one of these trips it was nec-
essary to leave her at the hospital here.
She remained two or three months, and was
finally sent home by the efforts of Herbert
Mathews and others.

She went back to New York and was
greatly elated to think that she had entire-
ly recovered and a few weeks later signed
with Manager Mathews to come to At-
lanta. She came, and two weeks after the
opera season began here she was stricken
and had to be carried to her room at the
Arlington. For three months she has been
suffering, and only yesterday recovered
sufficiently to leave her room.

The management of the Seaboard Air-
Line presented her with transportation to
Portsmouth, Va., and she is endeavoring to
secure a ticket from that point to New
York. She is being kindly assisted by the
people residing at the Albermarle, on Ivy
street. They have given her a great deal
of assistance during her long illness when
she was without care or friends. They have
allowed her to want for nothing.

Miss Carlton has an interesting history.
She is about twenty-one years old and is of
French parentage. Her father was formerly
a hotel proprietor in Paris. She came
to America a few years ago and went on
the stage. She was quite clever and took
part in several operas. But for ill health
she would doubtless have taken a high
stand in her profession.

"Sport McAllister" Tonight.

Tonight the quintessence of all Irish com-
edians, Robert Gaylor, will appear at the
Grand for a limited engagement of
two nights and matinees in his
entirely reconstructed version of
"Sport McAllister, One of the 400."

Jeremiah, or Sport McAllister, is an Irish-
man of leisure of sporting fever, and
an ambitious for political honors. He re-
ceives the nomination for the office of sher-
iff of the city of New York from the de-
mocratic party and at once proceeds to can-
vass for votes in opposition to Dennis
McClintock, the republican candidate for the
same office. The electioneering tricks re-
sorted to by both sides in order to secure
the popular vote are immensely funny.

Many fine specialties are introduced in
the second act. Manager W. A. Brown has
surrounded Mr. Gaylor with the strongest
company he ever had, consisting of Gil-
bert and Goldie, J. P. Carroll, Joe Kelly,
Marion Chester, Mabel Craig, Maggie Field-
ing, Lillie Heckler and others.

Milt Barlow Coming.

Next Monday and Tuesday the first min-
sters of the season will appear at the
Grand. The combination bears the name
of Barlow, Dolson and Powers. The original
and only Milt Barlow, together with Frank
Cushman and Tom Mack, is among the
company.

Mr. Al Dolson is in the city looking after
the interest of his company.

THE HIGHEST OF HONORS

To Dr. Price's at the Great Fair.

From The Chicago Tribune.

For leavening power, keeping qualities,
purity and general excellence the world's
Baking Powder had no equal. On each
of its claims it was awarded a prize
at a diploma. All the baking powders en-
tered for prizes were subjected to a most
exhaustive examination, and the jury was
the best equipped to make the decision of
any ever got together. Their verdict was
supported by the testimony of Dr. H. W.
Wiley, chief chemist of the United States
department of agriculture, at Washington.

Dr. Wiley is an expert on food products
and the highest authority on such matters
in America. This verdict settles a long
debated question as to which among the
many baking powders is the best.

Note—Since the foregoing was published
the world's fair triumph has been confirmed
by highest award and gold medal at the
California Midwinter fair.

FOR SALE—A new hammerless Parker
gun, 12 bore, 40, 67 East Fair st.
aug 28-31

FOR SALE—200 buggies, phaetons, surreys
and wagons bought at 50 per cent off
factory cost; now is the time to secure
bargains. White Hickory Wagon Manu-
facturing Co., 35 to 45 West Alabama
street. aug 6-1m

FOR SALE—A first-class cigar stand in
good location cheap. Address S. Constitu-
tion. aug 30-4t

WELL ESTABLISHED and paying coal
business, with good location, address J.
W. Hodo, Jr., 57 Highland avenue.
aug 30-4t

PERSONAL.—If you have Blood Poison in
second or third stage, see Dr. J. B. Bowen,
2nd and 3rd streets, near the corner of
Edney Co., Chicago, Ill., 307 Masonic Temple,
and learn of a quick and permanent cure.
aug 28-31

REMEMBER J. B. BOWEN, the plumber,
No. 154 East Hunter. Phone 31.
aug 28-31

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius
R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall.
aug 28-31

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.
VICTORIA FOR SALE—A handsome Victo-
ria in perfect condition for sale cheap.
Apply 2nd and 3rd streets, near the corner
of Edney Co., Chicago, Ill., 307 Masonic Temple,
and learn of a quick and permanent cure.
aug 28-31

FOR SALE—Full stock of the "Old Rail-
road" Milburn farm wagons; buy no
other. Standard Wagon Co., of Georgia,
2nd and 3rd streets, near the corner of
Edney Co., Chicago, Ill., 307 Masonic Temple,
and learn of a quick and permanent cure.
aug 28-31

FOR SALE—Buggies, phaetons, surreys,
wagons and harness at prices to suit the
times. See White Hickory Wagon Manu-
facturing Co., 35 to 45 West Alabama street.
aug 1m

DRESS PARADE.

Fifth Regiment Will Give One Twice as
Big as the Ones at Fort McPherson.

Will be REVIEWED BY THE GOVERNOR

Grand Day for the Fifth Next Monday
Splendid Programme of Exercises
Already Arranged.

The latest feature announced for the field
day of the Fifth regiment, to be held at
Piedmont park next Monday, is a dress
parade at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, to be
reviewed by Governor Northen.

This, in addition to the two street parades
of the day, one in campaign, the other in
fatigue uniform, with the varied field ex-
ercises covering the entire day, will give
this crack regiment enough glory to last a
year.

The full programme of the athletic exer-
cises, consisting of races, individual and
squad drills and various other events, was
published in the "Sunday" Constitution,
but did not fully convey an idea of the in-
terest of the big military day. Several new
features will be added and the various mili-
tary companies of the Fifth regiment will
strain a point to gain the prizes and carry
off the honors of the day.

The military companies from Conyers,
Marietta, Barnesville, Newnan, Griffin, La-
Grange and other points near Atlanta will
be here in force. The railroads have offered
excursion rates and this will bring great
crowds. The city is expected to be filled
with military enthusiasts and Piedmont
park will ring with the shouts of the spec-
tators at the first field day of the Fifth
Georgia regiment.

The day's exercises will begin early in
the morning and continue through the day.
The first thing on the programme is a
street parade of the regiment through the
streets of the city. The soldiers will ren-
dovous in front of the Grand theater. From
that point the companies will start and
make a circuit of the principal streets of
the city.

It will be the largest street parade of mili-
tary that has been seen in the city in a
long while. A full regiment will be in line
and the boys will present a great spectacle
as they move along in their campaign uni-
forms, carrying their brightly burnished
guns. These campaign uniforms are not
slightly to the eye, but they are quite soli-
dierly and the boys of the Fifth are proud
of them.

After the street parade the regiment will
be marched to the Grand again, where they
will board special cars and go out to the
park. Then the exercises of the day will
begin. The prizes will be delivered by Gov-
ernor Northen.

At 3 o'clock the regiment will go on dress
parade and for thirty minutes they will
show what they can do with military tac-
tics. It will be a splendid sight. The dress
parade will be twice as large as the dress
parade at Fort McPherson and the largest
ever held in Atlanta. Governor Northen
will review the dress parade.

In the afternoon the companies will don
their fatigue uniforms, making the third
parade of the day, and will again
march through the streets of the city. They
will have dinner on the grounds and the
day will savor largely of a picnic. They are
all arranging for a splendid occasion.

In the country. Good beer like that
made by the American Brewing Co., of St.
Louis, builds you up. Try their St. Louis
Bohemian bottled beer. The best on the
best on the market. Once used you
will have no other. Bailey & Carroll, whole-
sale dealers.

Beer is the national beverage, and justly
so, as it does more for temperance by tak-
ing the place of whiskey than all the preach-
ing in the country. Good beer like that
made by the American Brewing Co., of St.
Louis, builds you up. Try their St. Louis
Bohemian bottled beer. The best on the
best on the market. Once used you
will have no other. Bailey & Carroll, whole-
sale dealers.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wa. paper, window shades,
furniture and room moulding, 40 Marietta
street. Send for samples.

BIRTH NOTICE.

MILLIS—On Sunday, August 26th, to the
wife of Captain John Millis, U. S. A., a
son.
New York and New Orleans papers
please copy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

LYNCH—The friends and acquaintances of
Mr. and Mrs. James Lynch, Arthur Con-
nelly and family, Mr. Peter Lynch, Mr.
and Mrs. J. J. Lynch, Henry Williamson
and Mr. and Mrs. William E. Lynch are
requested to attend the funeral of James
M. Lynch, son of the residence of his
father, 34 Gilmer street, at 4:30 a. m.
Thursday, August 30th. The following
gentlemen are requested to meet at Hill-
burn & Bowden's at 9 a. m., to act as
casket bearers: William A. Bates, Thos.
Hastings, Richard Bloomfield, John Ma-
lone, John Kenny, Ed Murphy, Jr., Jer-
emy Wallace, Peter Lynch, Jr.

HARPER—The friends and acquaintances
of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Harper are in-
vited to attend the funeral of the latter
(Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock
from the residence, No. 2 West street.
The following gentlemen are invited to
act as pallbearers and will please meet
at the residence: Messrs F. M. Huey,
Terry, Abram Humphries, Dr. Mc-
Iver, R. Lovett and George Fletcher.

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—Large, nicely furnished, pleas-
ant, comfortable place for a family of
four. Address Aragon, care Con-
stitution.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

PANSEY SEED—Sweet Alyssum, Sweet
William now ready. 35 South Pryor street,
near W. Johnson. Seed Co. aug 30-31

FOR SALE—A new hammerless Parker
gun, 12 bore, 40, 67 East Fair st.
aug 28-31

FOR SALE—200 buggies, phaetons, surreys
and wagons bought at 50 per cent off
factory cost; now is the time to secure
bargains. White Hickory Wagon Manu-
facturing Co., 35 to 45 West Alabama
street. aug 6-1m

FOR SALE—A first-class cigar stand in
good location cheap. Address S. Constitu-
tion. aug 30-4t

WELL ESTABLISHED and paying coal
business, with good location, address J.
W. Hodo, Jr., 57 Highland avenue.
aug 30-4t

PERSONAL.—If you have Blood Poison in
second or third stage, see Dr. J. B. Bowen,
2nd and 3rd streets, near the corner of
Edney Co., Chicago, Ill., 307 Masonic Temple,
and learn of a quick and permanent cure.
aug 28-31

REMEMBER J. B. BOWEN, the plumber,
No. 154 East Hunter. Phone 31.
aug 28-31

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius
R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall.
aug 28-31

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.
VICTORIA FOR SALE—A handsome Victo-
ria in perfect condition for sale cheap.
Apply 2nd and 3rd streets, near the corner
of Edney Co., Chicago, Ill., 307 Masonic Temple,
and learn of a quick and permanent cure.
aug 28-31

FOR SALE—Full stock of the "Old Rail-
road" Milburn farm wagons; buy no
other. Standard Wagon Co., of Georgia,
2nd and 3rd streets, near the corner of
Edney Co., Chicago, Ill., 307 Masonic Temple,
and learn of a quick and permanent cure.
aug 28-31

FOR SALE—Buggies, phaetons, surreys,
wagons and harness at prices to suit the
times. See White Hickory Wagon Manu-
facturing Co., 35 to 45 West Alabama street.
aug 1m

PRESIDENT ELIOT

In a recent lecture before the Lowell Institute uttered these significant words:

"Instruction to individuals instead of to classes is coming to the front. A single special

faculty in a mind otherwise dull, detected and trained, may make all the difference

between a useful and useless life, a happy and a miserable one."

How better can you detect the particular

Bent of Your Child's Mind,

The special channel in which his ability lies, than in securing for your home that

greatest of all libraries, the Encyclopedia Britannica, now placed within your easy reach?

Any of the minor reference libraries would be invaluable aids to education in the home,

but when the best can be had at such remarkably easy introductory rates why content

yourself with anything short of the one acknowledged authority of the whole world, Britannica?

With these noble books at hand your child will naturally select that line of reading which

proves to be in the line of his natural bent, for the Britannica represents every line of study.

President Eliot says further:

"Individual Instruction Has Been

Too costly—that is one reason why it has not been more universally adopted." And

President Eliot spoke the truth. But he stopped just a hair's breadth short of the whole

truth, for he should have added:

"Since the Encyclopedia Britannica has been brought within the reach of any one who can save

10 cents a day, no one need be without individual instruction."

No one who has the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, we say, need be without

individual instruction. It is a complete education of itself, and can be obtained now,

for a short time, at the unheard of rate of 10 cents a day.

If you wish to obtain this great work at introductory rates write for an application blank to

The Constitution,

Atlanta, Georgia.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ESTATE money to loan direct on central
business property or north side residences.
Own or lease. For information, particulars,
Lock Box 143, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA SAVINGS BANK lends money
on real estate, buys purchase money notes,
at 6 per cent. Wayne & Connor, 21
street. Peters, president. June 21-5m.

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow
what money you want from Atlanta Dis-
count and Finance Co., 15 Decatur
Bank Building. Jos. N. Moody, cashier.
may 6-1m

WANTED—Loans secured on good property
for one to five years' time; 1 per cent in-
terest. M. A. Hale, room 24, Innman build-
ing. may 25-1m

\$500, \$1,000, \$2,500, \$5,000 on hand to
loan on city property; large loans fur-
nished promptly upon business property
at 6 per cent. Wayne & Connor, 21
street. Peters, president. June 21-5m.

RILEY-GRAVE COMPANY negotiates loans
at 6 and 1 per cent on improved real es-
tate; special facilities for handling large
loans. 55 S. Broad street. Jan 1-ly

MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches,
etc. Liberal loans, lowest rates.
Time 100 days. 845 and 847 West
street, Kimball house. June 21-5m

DIAMONDS, watches and all kinds of jew-
elry taken in pawn at the licensed pawn
office, 28 Decatur street. June 21-5m

LOANS upon real estate in or near Atlanta
promptly negotiated by S. Barnett, 621
Equitable building. aug 12-1m

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Two second-hand rolling-top
business desks; must be reasonable in
price and in good repair. Address John,
care Constitution. aug 28-31

WANTED—Everybody to know they can
buy wagons, buggies, phaetons, surreys,
harness, appliances, horse blankets and
whips from us cheaper than they can buy
anywhere else in the world; we mean what
we say. Come and see. White Hickory
Wagon Manufacturing Co., 35 to 45 West
Alabama street. aug 6-1m

WANTED—Customers for 500 vehicles; larg-
est line in the south to select from; goods
at the best and prices cannot be dupli-
cated by competitors. Standard Wagon
Co., of Georgia, 35 and 45 Walton street.
aug 12-1m

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—7-room house at 5 East Cain
st., near Ivy; new house with all conveniences.
Apply C. E. Harman, Equitable building.
aug 28-31

LADIES' MONEY.

LADIES will save money by getting our
prices on wall paper before ordering. We
guarantee to please or no money. Sam-
ples sent to your home, Monday & Co.,
205 Whitehall street. aug 28-31



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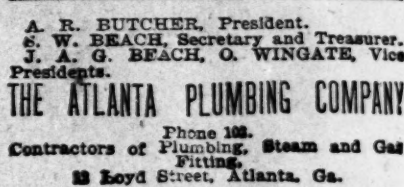
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**OUR
TAILORING
DEPARTMENT**

FALL HATS

HIRSCH BROTHERS
44 Whitehall.



Is now authorized by the board of control, to check baggage from residences through to destination. Leave your call at our office in union passenger depot, showing railroad ticket and thus avoid unnecessary trouble and delay at depot.

MAKE SHARP, Superintendent.
aug 24-1m.

Old papers for sale at
The Constitution office at
20 cents per hundred.

Old papers for sale at
The Constitution office at
20 cents per hundred.